

The Sentinel.

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ANOTHER HORROR.

The Blackley Arms House in West Philadelphia, Pa., burned last night. Another fearful loss of life is reported. Perhaps twenty human beings were burned to death.

The first mails from Chicago since Sunday came yesterday.

The struggle for the United States Senate in Illinois promises to be long and interesting.

This makes us feel envious: "Violets are in bloom and crocus plants are feeling their way through the ground," says a Portland, Ore., paper.

The Democratic caucus last night did not agree upon a Congressional Apportionment bill. The matter was placed in the hands of a committee to report next Monday night.

MR. CLEVELAND has made a dead failure in one direction. The Blaine organs fail to be pleased with anything that he does or proposes to do. The hotel he selected in New York did not suit them, Sad.

MR. BLAINE is reading proof on his second volume. He says it is wearing him out. It is not, perhaps, so pleasant as reading proof on his inaugural. The saddest words, under some circumstances, are "it might have been."

This second battle of Shiloh now being fought is not so bloody as the first one, but there seems to be an unnecessary amount of bad blood in it for a paper fight, and then the most alarming feature about it is that Lew Wallace remains to be heard from.

A good suggestion is made for the benefit of those who fail to secure quarters in Washington on the 4th of March. Fast and frequent trains run from Baltimore to Washington within an hour. Prices to be charged in Washington are said to be "most exorbitant."

A LITTLE good-natured sneering which greeted the announcement of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks at the National Capitol last Wednesday is called the "rebel yell" by the Journal. If Blaine and Logan had been the successful candidates, and Mahone, Longstreet, Mosely, Key and Chalmers had given the scream we suppose the "rebel yell," under such circumstances, would have been quite musical to the bloody-shirt organs.

Although there have been many statements made recently to the contrary, yet well-informed gentlemen in Washington state most positively that Mr. Cleveland has not yet offered a place in the Cabinet to any person. A reliable Albany observer says that Mr. Cleveland is now considering the qualifications of every man who has been suggested for a place in the Cabinet, and will within a few days select from the number the seven who will become his constitutional advisers. The gentlemen selected will be notified of the fact in a business-like communication, in which there will not be an invitation to go to Albany. Probably some of the gentlemen who will be soon informed of Mr. Cleveland's desire to have them in his Cabinet will go to Albany, but their presence will not be requested. That Mr. Bayard will be asked to become Secretary of State is generally believed.

THEN AND NOW.

In alluding to the action of Senator Edmunds in announcing the electoral vote last Wednesday, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times says: "Eight years ago there was a series of Republican Senators that proposed to assert the right of the President of the Senate to count the electoral vote and determine the result. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, was then President of the Senate, and was perfectly willing to constitute himself a National Returning Board, throw out the Democratic electoral votes of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, and declare Hayes and Wheeler elected. Oliver P. Morton and John Sherman were the leaders of this movement, and the scheme would have been tried had most of the Republican Senators consented to it. Unfortunately for the conspirators, they found themselves in a very small minority. George F. Edmunds and Roscoe Conkling headed the considerable majority of Republicans who believed it better that the Republicans should lose the Presidency than that they should assert such enormous and dangerous powers for the President of the Senate."

"Mr. Edmunds occupied the same position that Mr. Ferry did eight years ago, and he seized the opportunity to establish the precedent, so far as it lay in his power to do, in

denying the power of the President of the Senate to do anything more than to report to the joint convention of the two Houses of Congress what the tellers of the electoral vote announced to him. There was on the surface no occasion for his volunteering any such statement. He was not authorized to it by the Senate or by Congress. The circumstances of the counting did not call for the exercise of any judicial functions on his part, even if he had possessed or thought he possessed such functions, and there was, therefore, in the occasion itself no necessity for his disclaiming judicial functions."

THE COST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The amount of money used to construct public buildings by the Federal Government seems almost fabulous. One gets a glance at it through a report recently made by Mr. Stockslager, now representing the Third District of this State in Congress. He is chairman of "the committee on public buildings," and the report accompanies his bill to reorganize the office of supervising architect of the Treasury. From 1807 to 1861 there was disbursed for the purchase or construction of public buildings \$21,874,139. Since 1861 there has been disbursed for the same purpose about \$66,000,000, making the total amount \$87,874,139. These sums are exclusive of the District of Columbia. Of the total given above, there was spent in New York state \$15,855,545; Pennsylvania, \$9,155,198; Massachusetts, \$8,239,675; Illinois, \$7,718,281; Ohio, \$6,854,234; Louisiana, \$5,398,252; California, \$4,393,898; South Carolina, \$3,386,883; Maryland, \$2,198,384; Maine, \$2,078,608; Tennessee, \$1,432,932; Connecticut, \$1,080,582; and other states smaller sums.

Mr. Stockslager has prepared also, a list of the maximum limit for each public building as fixed by Congress and by way of contract the amount actually expended afterward. In almost every case this maximum limit was largely exceeded. The cost of the present Chicago Custom House, which was originally fixed at \$4,000,000, exceeded that less than 50 per cent., which is a moderate excess compared with some of the buildings. The original limit in the case of the Boston Postoffice was \$1,500,000, and no money was spent till contracts for the completion of the building within that limit were made, and yet the building has cost over \$4,500,000. The original cost of the New York Postoffice was to be \$3,000,000 and there was the same provision as in the Boston Postoffice, that no money should be spent till contracts for the completion of the building within the limit were let. The building cost very nearly \$9,000,000. In Cincinnati the limit was \$3,500,000. Nearly \$2,000,000 in excess of that has been spent, and the building is still in progress. In Philadelphia, the original limit was \$1,500,000. This was increased to \$3,000,000, and then \$4,000,000, and the building actually cost over \$6,000,000. This sort of thing is not confined to the great cities. Congress ordered a building in Columbia, S. C., to cost \$75,000, and it cost \$407,000. A building in Knoxville, Tenn., was to have cost \$88,000, and it cost \$408,500. The buildings at Raleigh, N. C., and Portland, Ore., cost three and four times the original limit. The building at Windsor, Vt., was to have cost \$25,000, and it cost \$80,000. The building at Milwaukee was to have cost \$98,000, exclusive of site, and it has cost \$199,285. The building at Mobile cost nearly four times the estimate. That at Hartford, Conn., cost \$840,000, instead of \$300,000. The building at San Francisco has exceeded the original limit more than 50 per cent., and it is unfinished. The Custom House at New Haven, cost more than double the sum first fixed. The building at Atlanta has cost nearly three times the original limit, though the site was obtained gratuitously. The Louisville Custom House cost more than three times, and the building at Bangor, Me., nearly four times, the original limit.

This report is valuable and instructive, and we desire that our Republican friends should cut out the cases cited in the foregoing for future reference. These expenditures, made during the last two decades, were made for the most part under the auspices of the g. o. p. We will see whether future Democratic administrations will improve upon them. We premise, of course, that the "g. o. p." has found a grave from which there will be no resurrection.

A BIG BILL AND BIG SERVICE.

The ocean steamer Lake Winnipeg towed the great steamer Alaska into the port of New York the other day after finding her in a disabled condition several hundred miles out at sea. The claim for the job amounts to a small fortune—\$300,000. Of course it will be settled by the Board of Underwriters and Court of Arbitration. It seems to be an enormous bill, and yet the Alaska was probably saved from a terrible fate—perhaps total loss with all on board. A passenger who had crossed the Atlantic thirty times says that the trip was the most eventful that he ever experienced. His account is interesting. The rudder of the steamer broke just as a terrible gale was moderating, on Tuesday, February 3. A few minutes after the rudder broke the vessel swung into the trough of the sea and rolled terribly. It was difficult to walk on her decks. Many of the passengers appreciated the danger and became thoroughly alarmed. They stayed up all night, so as to be ready for any emergency. The steersman were not allowed on deck. The weather was exceedingly cold, and pieces of ice kept falling from the shrouds. At times the waves broke over the deck. Matters were not improved on Wednesday. The vessel was still on her beam ends, and if a storm had come up, nothing could have saved her. It was fortunate that the rudder broke just as the storm was moderating. Ten sailors were severely injured by various accidents. During Wednesday the passengers became more and more alarmed. All attempts at steering were abandoned, the engines were stopped,

and Captain Murray determined to wait until help should arrive. That day the vessel drifted back fifty-eight miles. About 8 o'clock that evening the lights of the steamer Lake Winnipeg were sighted. Captain Murray ordered rockets to be sent up. These rockets carried bombs which burst with a tremendous explosion, but the Winnipeg gave no sign that she had seen or heard them. The Captain then ordered a fire to be lighted on the deck at the stern. The deck was of iron, and when the fire was built of rags soaked in oil it made a tremendous blaze, and extended the width of the deck. The steamer Winnipeg saw the light, thought the Alaska was on fire and went to her assistance. When she came within hailing distance there was an affecting scene among the passengers. The ladies were entirely overcome. Two heavy chain cables were drawn over the stern of the Alaska to the bow of the Winnipeg. This was accomplished by 4 o'clock the next morning, and the Alaska started ahead. At midnight of Friday, during a severe gale, the cables parted, and the ship was once more at the mercy of the elements. At daylight the Winnipeg was again taken in tow, and the port of New York was finally reached without further accident. The Alaska had on board nearly 300 passengers. She is perhaps the fastest ship that sails having earned the title of the "Ocean Greyhound." If the bill for saving her and the many lives she carried seems large the service rendered was large also—almost reaching the limits of computation in dollars and cents.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BALL.

The preparations for the inaugural ceremonies and attendant festivities at Washington proceed rapidly now as the day approaches. The ball promises to be the most attractive and extensive affair of the kind ever given in the country. The pension building where it will be given will hold nearly 60,000 people. A correspondent of the New York Sun seems to have given the subject very minute attention, and he says that the building will hold more people than St. Peter's Church. Just now it is a wilderness of scaffolding, but order is coming out of chaos as if by magic. On Monday the canvas roof was put on. It is like a double A tent, with three great roof trees to support it, besides an ingenious contrivance to hold it in place. No such hall room was ever dreamed of as that of the great courtyard roofed over. It is surrounded by large balconies supported by 144 pillars. The space under these balconies makes a magnificent promenade.

The President will enter the room by the north door, which will be draped with crimson silk curtains. The opposite door will be concealed by a gigantic mirror. These entrances arch really carriage ways, so their size may be imagined. The decorations will be of the most expensive material. The New York contractors have insured the decorations for \$50,000. The balconies will be hung with dark-red velvet, spangled with gold. Each of the 144 pillars will be hung with silk flags, while beneath the balconies will be shields embroidered with the coat of arms of the different States and Territories, and hung with silk flags tipped with silver spear points. The Botanical Gardens, the Agricultural Department and the White House will furnish unlimited palms and ferns.

The same correspondent says that President Cleveland will return to the custom of Washington and Jefferson and stand on a dais during the opening ceremonies of the ball. By his side will be a chair made of flowers, and the dais will have over it a canopy of flowers, such as ex-Senator Tabor was married under. Every bare spot on the wall will be covered with bunting, and the eight great pillars, reaching from floor to roof, will be covered with silks to represent marble. The electric light will be freely employed, and over the dais will be the American eagle done in gas jets. Among the ornaments will be the Capitol made of flowers and large floral ships.

Another correspondent says, however, that the President and the then ex-President Arthur will dance in the first set—the former having for a partner Mrs. McElroy, the sister of Mr. Arthur, and the latter dance with Miss Cleveland. Now, if Mr. Blaine could be persuaded out of the "sinks" and shake a foot on this festive occasion, there might be established an entente cordiale among all parties and sections that the bloody-shirt organs with their fiery sectional appeals could never affect.

The Republicans, envious as usual, think the Democrats will never have another chance to get up a ball and that therefore they are "turning themselves loose" this time. An incident is given to illustrate the cost of going to the ball in a quiet sort of a way with one's sweetheart. A young man went to the committee in the ball room the other day and wanted to know how much it would cost to take himself and a young woman to the ball. The Chairman stopped the scratching of his pen long enough to ask: "Carriage?"

"No."

"Two tickets, \$10; two suppers, \$2; four car tickets, twenty cents—\$12.20. Good morning."

PERSONALS.

The mother of Evangelist Moody celebrated the completion of her eightieth year at Northfield, Mass., last Thursday.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, being asked to lecture, declined, epigrammatically, thus: "I can not afford to waste my time making money."

SENATOR CAMERON has a new claim to fame. A hog with six legs beneath and two above its body and two tails was born on his farm last week.

Or Charles Dickens, George Eliot wrote: "Dickens in the chair—a position he fills remarkably well, and speaking with clearness and decision. His appearance is certainly disappointing—no benevolence in the face, and, I think, little in the head; the anterior lobe not by any means remarkable. In fact, he is not distinguished-looking in any way—

neither handsome nor ugly, neither fat nor thin, neither tall nor short."

MISS ANTHONY, it is remarked, seems to grow younger as her years pile up. She is now sixty-four years old, and her face is no more wrinkled than at fifty.

BRUCE JOY, the English sculptor, is coming to America on a holiday trip. He is now just finishing a statue of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Phoenix Park victim, which will shortly be unveiled at Barrow-in-Furness.

THE Lees of Virginia are coming to the front again in the Old Dominion. General Robert E. Lee's daughter, having finished her wanderings, is socially prominent; and "Raney" Lee, now on his farm in Fairfax, probably will be the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

JOHN KELLY is recovering. He takes a gallop in Central Park every fine day, and takes a great deal of rest. He is not allowed to see the daily papers or to read his letters. He looks hearty, but his short, stubby beard is a trifle whiter, his face is pale, and he bears all the marks of a severe illness. He will go South in a few days, with his wife and child.

THE wife of the Japanese Minister at Washington receives her guests with a pretty and graceful English welcome. She is a tiny lady, not much above four feet in height, with clear, creamy complexion, straight eyes, arched eyebrows, and an abundance of coal black hair. She dresses in rich French toilets and converses through the medium of an interpreter.

A good instance of Mr. Everts' cheerfulness and address was afforded at the celebrated Bar dinner, where Charles O'Connor and Everts came in together, and, looking down the table before they took their seats, O'Connor said in his doubtful, complaining voice: "I don't know what I can eat." Mr. Everts, thin as if his food never stuck to his ribs, also looking down the table, immediately exclaimed: "I don't see what I can't eat."

General Grant.

(Communicated.)

Some one has said "Republicans are ungrateful." This idea probably originated in the fact that republics have no titles and orders to confer, nor vast confiscated landed estates to give away. But republics confer more lasting tributes to those who serve them well than any titles or orders. England made Wellesley a Duke, a Knight of the Garter and a millionaire, but America embalmed Washington and Lincoln in its heart of hearts, and there they will remain the idols of the people while the United States continues to be a republic. But of late years there has sprung up a class of patriots who are not content with the devotion and idolatry of 50,000,000 of people, and to be transmitted in history as the saviors of a nation, nor are they content to have added thereto all the honors and emoluments that a free people can give; but, having exhausted these, and after having millions given to them by admiring individuals, they have the effrontery to demand payment in money again and again, for services which can not be computed in dollars and cents, and which, if they could, have been paid for long ago.

These preliminary remarks no one will have any difficulty in applying to General Grant. After having conferred on him every honor that a grateful people had at their disposal, and after having received from the Nation and individuals more millions than any other man ever received from a nation (for services rendered, this man comes again before the people, and asks as a matter of right that he be placed on the retired list as General, with an income of some \$15,000 a year, so long as he lives. From the temper in which this question is treated by the Republican papers, one would suppose that there is but one side to it, and that the people were all in favor of it, and that the soldiers were clamorous for it. But this is not true. Grant was never the favorite General among the soldiers, and the people have, from a grateful sense of duty, conferred on him highest honors they have in their keeping, and as much money as would satisfy any reasonably modest man, and they are rapidly becoming disgusted at this persistent effort of Grant's to force more money out of the public Treasury and into his pocket, for it is needless to say that he himself is at the bottom of this movement to retire him as General. A short review of his career may not be uninteresting, and may serve to freshen the minds of people in regard to some things that they may have forgotten, or that may but dimly rest in their memory. I do not prefer to say anything about his connection with the whisky ring, or Black Friday, or any of those disreputable acts that are not matters of history. But there are two acts of his administration while President which will go down in history as specimens of selfishness and disregard of the interests and welfare of the brave soldiers who made him what he is unparalleled in civilized or barbarous history. I refer to his signing the celebrated "salary grab" bill, whereby he doubled his own salary and dated that back two years, and near the same time vetoed the bill to equalize the bounty of soldiers. As I before said, he never was the favorite General with the soldiers, and this act alienated from him many who had been his friends before. And connected with this movement to retire him are many things which look like the boldest kind of shyshtery. I do not say that Grant is doing that shyshtery, but it must be transparent to every one that he knows it is being done, and he says not a word to prevent it. To illustrate: For months the papers have been filled with accounts of his abject poverty. "Abject poverty" were the words used by one influential paper. And on that all the changes have been rung from beggary up to corn bread and butter milk three times a day. Grant could not be ignorant that these things were being said, and these impressions were going out to the people, and yet we now learn from indubitable authority that he has an income of \$15,000 a year, and that the investment is rapidly appreciating in value. Again, a day or so before the iron of Grant & Ward collapsed Grant borrowed of Vanderbilt \$150,000, and the next day after the collapse Grant decided to Vanderbilt all his real estate to secure the debt. But Vanderbilt refused to accept of the deeds. He would not deprive Grant of a home; he would rather forgive the debt, etc., etc., ad nauseam. And the country rang with the liberality of Vanderbilt. But this was not the

end. He immediately sued on the note, got judgment, and executed and sold, not only the real estate he had before refused to take from the General, but also all the presents and souvenirs he had received since the war, and even the sword he carried during the war! And have you heard a word from Grant or any one else about the hard-heartedness, the selfishness of Vanderbilt? If Vanderbilt and the friends of Grant had concocted a scheme by which to appeal to the sympathy of Congress and the people, could they have devised a better one than this? Then note another strange thing. From the time Grant accepted the Presidency the first time until two months ago he was never known to refuse a present, great or small. But when Sherman had raised money from Gould, Field, etc., to pay off the Vanderbilt judgment "his dignity would not allow him to accept of a present." His dignity did not interfere with his accepting \$250,000 from these same men a few years ago, but now it will not allow him to accept of \$100,000. And all the papers are full of laudations. One says: "See the grand old man, with beggary staring him in the face with an income of only \$41 per day; he has the dignity to refuse to degrade himself by accepting a present." Take the whole history of this transaction from the time Grant started to borrow the money from Vanderbilt up to the present time, and if a scheme had been devised by regular shysters to excite the sympathies of the people and bulldoze Congress, no better concatenation of circumstances could have been thought of.

Now the people are talking about these things and wondering why it is that everything came around so aptly. Under these circumstances, and in view of the great honors and vast sums of money that have been lavished on this man, they think it is time to call a halt and consider the matter carefully before acting on it. There are thousands and tens of thousands of soldiers all over the country wounded and broken down in health, to whom a few hundreds of dollars would be a God send, and the income which it is now proposed to give him, thereby increasing his income to not less than \$30,000 per year, would carry comfort to many a home which now has not the necessities. JAY LEE.

February 12.

Very Shocking.

(Washington Letter.)

And the young men are not, if reports are to be trusted, the only ones in "society" here that are too fond of the punch bowl or the champagne bottle. It is whispered that the wives of some people of prominence are quite as able in this line as the sterner sex, and there is just now a story floating about regarding the drunken pranks of a very prominent society lady that would horrify the nation, whose servant her husband is.

He Is a Reformer.

(Williamsport Breakfast Table.)

"Briggs," said a fine street lawyer to his young clerk, "why weren't you at the office earlier this morning?"

"Beg pardon, sir, but I am a reformer. I believe that the office should seek the man, not the man the office."

Make the Cabinet Solid.

(Nashville American.)

A strong Democratic Cabinet is what the Democratic party requires more than anything else to inspire confidence in the Democratic administration and policies of the future. The Senate will take care of itself.

Every Man for Himself.

(Galveston News.)

Scratch a manufacturer and you always find a would-be free trader in raw materials for his own use. The farmers and mechanics must see that they should get their raw materials, including tools, free of duty.

Welcoming Tom Hendricks.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

As the Constitution goes to press this morning a special car enters the depot, bringing a man of whom it may be said there is nothing in the town too good for him.

Another Bloody Affray.

(Fort Smith, Ark., Feb. 12.)—Another bloody affray is reported to have occurred at a dance in Indian Territory last Friday night. Ned Bouds gave a dance at his home in the Chickasaw nation, at which whisky, flamed freely and nearly everybody got drunk. Two men engaged in a fight. The friends of both interfered, and the fight became general. E. W. Craig and several strangers were killed outright, and a number of others were wounded.

Recovered \$3,000 Damages.

(New York, Feb. 12.)—In 1883 Elizabeth Burns fell into a coal-hole in front of the property on West Houston street, owned by the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, and received injuries from which she died six months later. Mrs. Burns, administratrix, recovered \$3,000 from the society in a suit brought in court to day.

Boston's Magnificent Structure.

(Boston, Feb. 12.)—The Transcript says it is positively announced that the money and plans are nearly ready for the erection of a magnificent structure on Columbus avenue and Burley street, to contain a theater and concert and dancing halls, surpassing in capacity anything of the kind before attempted in this city.

INDICATIONS.

(WASHINGTON, Feb. 13)

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley—Colder; partly cloudy weather, light local snows, variable winds, shifting to west and south in the Ohio Valley.

For the Upper Lake Regions—Fair weather, slowly rising temperature, west to south winds, lower barometer.

Polo at the Meridian Rink.

A large and select crowd gathered at the Meridian Rink last evening to witness the game of polo between the Columbus (O.) Club and the Meridian team. It was the initial game of the series, and although rather one-sided, our boys being "too many" for the visitors from the start, it was made interesting, and at times somewhat exciting, by the brilliant plays of John Murphy and the courage and skill displayed by Bert Dasher. Our team won in a handsome manner, scoring three times in succession. The first goal was won in fifteen minutes, second in five and third in eight, and John Murphy is the lad who made the three. His playing, which has always been above the average, was simply brilliant last night, and the frequent applause he received gave him license to feel that he was covered all over with glory. In our mention of the last game with the Chicago Club we attributed the defeat of the home team to the fact that the boys did too much individual playing, and it was with pleasure last night that the friends of the Meridians noticed an absence of that kind of work, as in every instance the ball was knocked to the man whose position made it possible for him to score.

The same teams will meet again to-night at the Meridian Rink, and plenty of excitement is promised.

The new scale of prices does not go into effect till next Wednesday.

THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Full Account of the Proceedings of the Meeting of that Organization Yesterday—Names of the Clubs Admitted.

The meeting of the Western League for the purpose of organization was held at the Grand Hotel yesterday. A. V. McKim was elected President pro tem, and Manager Watkins, of the home team, Secretary. It was then announced that the following clubs would comprise the new League: Indianapolis, Cleveland, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Nashville, Toledo, St. Paul, Manager Watkins and Joseph Schwabacher represented Indianapolis; T. Lawrence, Cleveland; A. V. McKim and Ted Sullivan, Kansas City; T. Loftus and C. M. Kipp, Milwaukee. On motion of Mr. Loftus it was agreed that the terms of each schedule championship game should be a guarantee of \$75, with a privilege of 30 per cent. of the gate receipts. The by-laws and constitution of the American Association were then adopted, with the following amendments: Pitcher not to be required to deliver the ball below the shoulder; a batter to be given his base on six balls instead of seven; four-bound rule abolished. On motion of Mr. Loftus the President was instructed to appoint a committee of two to confer with base ball manufacturers with regard to the ball to be used by the League. Messrs. Watkins and Sullivan were appointed to serve on this committee; Messrs. Schwabacher and Lawrence were then appointed a committee to select umpires. It was resolved that each club should be assessed \$25 each month in addition to annual dues. A. V. McKim, of Kansas City, was then elected President and Philip F. Igoe, of this city, Secretary and Treasurer, at a salary of \$400. J. Schwabacher, T. Lawrence and W. Whipple were appointed a committee of the League. A telegram was received from H. D. McKnight, President of the American Association, congratulating the new League. Several applications from various persons for positions of umpires were received and referred to the committee above mentioned. The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Supreme Court.

The following cases were decided in the Supreme Court yesterday:

10,896. Jesse Grimes et al. vs. Train A. Coe et al. Tippecanoe C. C. Certiorari issued.

10,641. William H. Hines et al. vs. James T. Driver. Hamilton C. C. Reversed. Elliott, J.

10,965. James W. Anderson vs. William C. Wilson et al. Tippecanoe C. C. Affirmed. Mitchell, J.

11,745. School Town of Rochester vs. Charity Shaw. Marshall C. C. Reversed. Franklin C.

11,811. Adeline Sibert vs. James Cox. Bartholomew C. C. Reversed. Black C.

11,571. The Thomas Loan and Trust Company vs. Henry H. Beville et al. Marion S. C. Affirmed. Colerick, C.

11,886. John C. Stone vs. John Koppa. Pulaski C. C. Affirmed. Franklin, C.

11,897. Isaac C. Johnson vs. Elijah Kitchin et al. Grant C. C. Affirmed. Bicknell, C. C.

12,005. Ananias Baker vs. John Carr. Fulton C. C. Affirmed. Bicknell, C. C.

11,833. The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company vs. Thomas Gray. Pulaski C. C. Reversed. Black C.

11,854. George Halman et al. vs. Sarah Hilden et al. Fulton C. C. Motion to modify opinion sustained.

Dramatic Entertainment.

A dramatic entertainment will be given this evening at Lyra Hall, by the young folks of the Church of the Holy Innocents. "Among the Breakers," in two acts, will be presented, with the following cast of characters:

David Murray, Keeper of Fairport Light-house..... Mr. Will H. Andrews.
Harry Devine, his assistant..... Mr. G. C. Pugh.
Hon. Bruce Hunter, his ward..... Mr. Oak S. Schuch.
Clarence Hunter, his ward..... Mr. H. D. Fletcher.
Hunter Paraphrase, a Newspaper Editor..... Mr. Chas. F. Andrews.
Scud, Hunter's Colored Servant..... Mr. Walter V. Bozell.
Miss Minnie Dace, Hunter's Niece..... Mrs. Minnie T. Simpson.
Boes Starbright, Cast Up by the Waves..... Miss Josie Benton.
Mother Carey, a Fortune Teller..... Miss R. F. Beary.
Buddie Bean, an Irish Girl..... Miss L. M. Suits.
This will be followed with a farce entitled "Seeing the Elephant." The admission is placed at 25 cents; children, 10 cents. Performance begins at 8 o'clock. The Nonpareil orchestra will furnish the music for the evening. There should be a large audience present, because the object is a worthy one, and those who attend will be sure to receive full value for their money.

Death of John Spellman.

John Spellman died at his residence, 312 North Noble street, last night shortly before midnight. He has been sick for several weeks, and was just recovering sufficiently to be around the house. After 9 o'clock he went out to call on a neighbor, but was compelled to return home in a short time. He continued to grow worse, and died in a few minutes after he had bled together to kind of a stupor. Mr. Spellman was a well-known business man of Washington, Illinois, and Meridian streets, he having for many years had charge of property bounded by these and Georgia streets. He was a cheerful word of greeting for the reporter, all of whom he knew and with whom he was a great favorite.

A Chapter of Accidents.

Peter Zimer, a grocer doing business at the corner of Delaware and Merrill streets, was thrown from a sleigh on Georgia near Meridian, about 12 o'clock yesterday. He was taken home in Kregels' ambulance in an unconscious condition.

Charles Johnson, an employee of the Street Railway Company, fell yesterday at the corner of Georgia and Meridian streets, and received some painful bruises about the head.

Charles Radman, a traveling salesman residing at 380 Broadway, was thrown from a sleigh by a runaway horse near Portland, yesterday, the accident resulting in the dislocation of his shoulder.

W. C. T. U.